

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the average daily circulation, less spots, unused, and returned copies, for the month of July, 1911, was 47,931.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of August, 1911.

(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Arizona may be admitted, but not in those clothes.

That Astor money must look mighty good to Miss Force.

The term "taking a flyer," is taking on a new meaning.

As a prophet, Congressman Underwood's stock has fallen several points.

Senator Bailey believes in the recall only as applied to his own resignations.

That steel schedule amendment seems to have stolen a march on somebody.

How long will it be before they will be shouting, "All aboard the Atwood flyer?"

Newport is said to have been startled recently by the sight of a man kissing his wife.

Cholera germs cannot survive caviar. We always felt there must be some use for caviar.

A man killed by a flying machine at least enjoys the distinction of being a scientific martyr.

What's this? "House Falls to Over-ride Vetoes." Could Mr. Underwood have been mistaken.

Judge O'Rear is the republican candidate for governor in Kentucky and hopes to get in front.

How funny it would be in these advanced times to see a man going up in an old-fashioned balloon.

The government is not attacking business, but unfair business methods in the interest of business.

It really takes a keen mathematician to figure out which side scored the victory in this extra session.

Chances are that in many cases photographing the soul may have to wait perfection of the process.

It seems that what makes Haiti so eager for ex-President Simon's return is that he took \$50,000 with him.

It is often easier to get a letter of recommendation from a man than to get his consent to remain in his employ.

What does the parson, who married a couple of children to whom a county clerk refused a license, think of the evil of divorce?

After all the nice things he said about us, how could Admiral Togo have the heart to lick us, no matter what might happen?

The recall for judges is much more popular with aspirants for judicial place than it is with incumbents on the bench seeking re-election.

This is the lightning pace twentieth century with one exception. Election returns from back counties still travel in snail-pace medieval vehicles.

The longevity of some men whose lives have been threatened by black-mallers tends to discredit the danger of these cowardly assaults, but not to minimize their venality.

Mr. Bryan thinks Colonel Roosevelt was crucified by the ah-wed Steel Trust gentlemen. Well, if so, wouldn't a certain perpetual candidate for president have been easy for them?

According to the constitution the lawmaking power requires concurrence of president and congress and when the president uses his veto pen, congress discovers that it is not the whole thing.

The Dowdites say the Messiah will come next year, before the fall election, no doubt. Which recalls that the Millenarians predicted the world's end in October before the second election of President Grant. These prophets are inspired, all right.

Amusements for the People.

When "Buffalo Bill" gave his two farewell performances in Omaha this last week, he showed to approximately 25,000 people. He had previously held forth in Council Bluffs, so that the drawing power of his Omaha exhibitions was limited to this side of the river. Figuring the population of Omaha and South Omaha at 150,000, "Buffalo Bill" while here entertained and instructed in a single day one-sixth of the entire community.

This achievement is doubtless exceptional, but it calls attention strikingly to the unsatisfied demand for wholesome summer amusements for the people, in which Omaha is sadly deficient. Our wealthy sets have no difficulty in going away to distant recreation resorts and our well-to-do folks get along comfortably with their athletic and country clubs, but for the middle and working classes, there is little to offer. We have not only closed down the saloons at 8 o'clock, but the falling lid has at the same time put the summer garden out of business or at least deprived it of its "popular" features, and the working man and working girl have to look to the small picture shows or organize a picnic party if they want to seek amusement outside of their own homes or boarding places. Our parks are to a certain extent attractive, yet they do not fill the bill for those who are employed during the day, because in the evening they are breathing spaces rather than amusement resorts.

Plainly the class of entertainment that meets the popular taste is rare or inaccessible to a large part of our population able and eager to pay the price. The desire for this sort of amusement was created in Omaha by the Midway of our two expositions, and is kept alive and stimulated by the annual Ak-Sar-Ben festival; but in the intervals the demand is almost ignored. It is too late to do anything to supply the omission this season, but the need of amusements for the people should have the serious thought of all who want Omaha to be a desirable living place for wage workers, and a plan should be devised and carried out to furnish what is wanted.

Has the Week Advanced Aviation?

The aviation meet in Chicago during the week has drawn immense crowds, but the gate receipts have been unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that spectators may witness the aviation trials as well outside as inside the enclosure. The commercial side of the enterprise, undoubtedly, is a large one, possibly the largest up to the present, and when that side fails, what of results?

Several aviators lost their lives in the Chicago meet, yet if science has actually been advanced, even the loss of human life is not reckoned as defeat. In the history of civilization lives have been lost at nearly every forward step in human mastery of the elements. Men are martyrs in peace as well as war. It is debatable, though, whether these local meets have materially aided in solving the mystery of aerial navigation, if, indeed, they were intended to. Even the young men who perished in the demonstrations, it is feared, were a bit more careless than they needed to be and might have preserved their lives. Of course, in such surroundings, the applause of multitudes must fire ambition to its burning point. So, perhaps, these aviators were impelled to undertake the impossible, to launch out a little further into the unknown realm of their science than prudence prompted.

It is to the feat of Atwood, on his 1,400-mile journey from St. Louis to Boston, that one must turn for the apparent exploit of the week that may be really worth while. Atwood undertook to make this trip in ten days and has more than maintained his schedule, surpassing the time of the fastest passenger train, keeping his equilibrium, and avoiding accidents as no other contemporary man-bird has done. If he reaches his destination safely he will have qualified for the \$50,000 coast-to-coast contest and come to the furthermost outpost yet reached and still men are slow to believe that even so great an achievement will conclusively prove the practicability of air travel. When Atwood, or some of his competitors, have flown successfully and safely from the Atlantic to the Pacific, even then implicit faith in aviation will require effort.

Authorship of the Sherman Law.

Until the recent utterance of the supreme court there was much speculation as to construction of the Sherman law, and there has now arisen a dispute as to its authorship.

Most people have assumed that Senator John Sherman drew the bill from which the famous anti-trust law that bears his name was derived. It appears, however, that the late Senator Hoar claimed that distinction only a little while before death ended his long and useful public service, and Albert H. Walker, author of the book, "History of the Sherman Law," bears out this claim. Walker says that Senator Sherman submitted to the Fifty-first congress, on December 4, 1889, a measure entitled, "A bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production." But this bill never became a law. What it did was to stir the people and congress and pave the way to the enactment in the summer of 1890 of a law, drawn up by Senator Hoar, more elaborate and comprehensive than the Sherman bill. Because Senator Sherman at once championed the Hoar bill and became its leading advocate, the law popularly took the name of the Ohio senator instead of the

Massachusetts man. The Hoar bill, it might be added, was passed by both houses without amendment and promptly approved by President Harrison. So that, while it embodied the same fundamental principles as the Sherman bill, it was not only not originally drafted, but not even changed by Senator Sherman.

Marriage and Divorce.

The country seems to be agreed on one thing about the growing menace of divorce and that is that the evil is increasing too rapidly and ought to be curbed. How to go about curbing it is the next problem. Several plans and theories have been advanced, although none is yet wholly acceptable. Congressman Sheppard of Texas introduced a measure looking toward a uniform divorce law, to restrict and regulate the practice in all states alike. Congressman Norris of Nebraska advocates the assembling of a marriage and divorce congress of all the states, in which the subject be threshed out and some common remedy agreed upon.

Whether either of these plans will prove to be the one leading to the best solution cannot now be determined, but both look to the desired end of a more rational method of dealing with divorce. Divorce is divorce, whether in South Carolina, where they have no law on the subject, or in Nevada, where decrees are granted while you wait. What excuse can there be for such wide extremes? They bring it down to a matter of popular whims, when the question is one calling for the best and steadiest arbitrament a government can possibly devise.

Yet divorce is not altogether a question of law. So long as any couple finds it possible to get married, regardless of circumstances, divorce is sure to continue a threatening evil. Those charged with the solemn function of joining lives together in holy wedlock should understand that the function is solemn and lamentable as it is, too many of them, court officers and even ministers of the gospel, wholly ignore the solemnity of it. Perhaps they can account, to some extent, therefore, for the reason why, in late years, our divorces in this country are running up to one out of every nine or ten marriages. Only two years ago the ratio was one to twelve and that was appalling enough. The problem is a difficult and perplexing one certainly, but this nation does not stand back because a problem is hard.

The Cholera False Alarm.

Only a little while ago a terrible alarm over imported cholera was sounded out of New York harbor, but it has died down so completely as to be forgotten, no doubt, by most people. The St. Louis Times asked a few days ago about the "cholera scare," only to be told by the New York Tribune that "there wasn't any scare." Then if there was no scare, certainly there was no cholera of serious consequence in New York.

At the same time the alarm was sounded it seemed to be making a mountain out of a mole hill, for with all the precautions taken at the quarantine, to say nothing of what is done in embarking the immigrants, it did not sound plausible to be told that we had brought a lot of cholera victims to this country to spread their malarial among us. And if we did, certainly this alarm would not so soon have died down.

The manufacture of sensations of this sort is deplorable and pernicious. When we come to the matter of immigration, the person who has taken time to look into it knows that the government is constantly working out new improvements, whose benefits are felt mutually to the alien and the country to which he comes. It is the source of great mischief to complicate the problem through ignorance and prejudice by misrepresenting the facts, either wantonly or for some base purpose.

Memorials to Lincoln.

The picturesque campus of Knox college at Galesburg is distinguished by its oldest, quaintest and least commodious building. Off to one extreme of the grounds it stands, enshrouded in a dense clump of luxuriant trees, a dark, decaying structure of antiquated architecture in striking contrast with the series of other bright, modern buildings of recent years, and one wonders, until he knows, why this out-of-date landmark is left there to mar the symmetry of the others. But in and about this building clusters a romance of history affecting the destiny of a race, of human liberty itself. And on advancing one reads upon a bronze plate an inscription telling why the building still stands. It was there that Lincoln and Douglas met in one of those famous debates on human slavery and the preservation of the union.

It would be strange if the sentiment of such a memorial did not work its way into the hearts of the young men educated at Knox college and find a permanent abiding place. It should serve to inspire in them a stronger faith in humanity, a higher conception of the cause of human liberty and its emblem, the starry flag, and a deeper reverence for the man who suffered martyrdom for all. It is indeed a fitting memorial to the greatness of Lincoln.

Illinois is erecting another memorial to its greatest citizen—Abraham Lincoln hall, on the campus of the state university. It will cost \$250,000 and be a model in modern architecture. It is to be dedicated in October and President Taft has been invited to make the dedicatory address. The state of Illinois, linked in history with the name and fame of Lincoln, could

honor itself no better than by these memorials. They are doubly befitting, because, while Lincoln was untutored in college halls, he struggled his way to a working education, affording an example which stands as the highest testimonial to the need and value of education. His service to his nation and to the world is educative in the highest degree of the best principles in life. Generations to come will derive inspiration from both the historic memorial at Knox and the modern memorial at the state university.

Honest Criticism of Church Usual.

Writing in the Continent, Joseph E. McAfee, associate secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church, has something to say under the caption, "The Use of Criticism of the Church," which, coming from a leading churchman, may be considered both sympathetic and intelligent enough to commend itself to wide consideration. Unlike some lesser lights in the ecclesiastical world, Mr. McAfee invites criticism of the church, saying:

The church can afford to leave its doors unlocked and the blinds up. There is not too much criticism of the church; there is not enough of the right sort. The church has a vast function to perform in the present and coming age, and criticism is needed to purify it for its parts.

Of course, the writer insists on "a degree of sympathy and intelligence to make the criticism effective." That is asking none too much of the critic. As much as the church has to gain by fair criticism, its critics have everything to lose by unfair or petulant attack. In this connection Mr. McAfee again shows the breadth of his view by saying:

To visit criticism on the church is everybody's God-given right, and therefore, when there is need, everybody's God-given duty. * * * The church is a public institution; it belongs to the community. Each member of the community has a right to an opinion about it; it is his duty, to say the least, to have a clear-out and intelligent opinion about it. The community suffers with or profits by the church.

When the church as a whole rises to this conception of the case it will vastly broaden its influence. Of all institutions, it is the very last one to ask immunity from criticism. Such a plea always invites suspicion, no matter by what or whom made. It raises doubt in the innocence of an accused in court when he declines to take the witness stand in his own behalf. As this writer says, the church's only defense should be in its virtue and they cannot afford concealment. The church should never hesitate or fear to match wits with the world, or think in competition with it.

Such wholesome invitations of criticism as this amounts simply to a challenge of the world's admiration and approbation. It gives the impression that the church is convinced of its impregnability and is not afraid to face any foe. "The light should be let in bravely and inexorably—reveal what it will." Yes, and let the church hear this other striking epigram of this churchman: "The church is a divine institution—when it is doing a divine work, but only then." Only sanctimonious mountebankism need fear the criticism that is here so frankly invited.

Humor as a Saving Clause.

Humor proves to be the saving clause of many a distressing situation. The trouble with most of us is that we take our troubles altogether too seriously. We fail to see the funny side of things that for the moment concern us, even though we are quick to grasp it when we are mere on-lookers.

In the face of gathered clouds that seem to shut out the sunshine forever, it is not a bad idea to remind ourselves that this old Mother Earth has been revolving on her axis for countless ages, that generations of men have come and gone for thousands of years and that the march of human progress has gone right along in the forward direction, despite what seemed to be occasional setbacks.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you." There is humor in nearly every situation if we can only see it from the right angle. Those of us who try to smile in adversity and think how much more laughable it would be if conditions were reversed, at least feel less uncomfortable over it and take pleasure in looking forward to the time when the shoe will be on the other foot.

The wry face is a liability, not an asset. Humor can usually be cashed in without requiring identification.

Count Togo and Mr. Wu.

Are all distinguished Japanese and Chinese proficient in the art of keeping their opinions to themselves while seeming to dispense freely? It will be a long time before Americans forget that urbane interrogation point from China, who made as many friends as he met on his two official stays in this country. Now the little brown conqueror of Russia, our guest for a time, has come to outdo Mr. Wu Ting-fang in this oriental art, being inquisitive without committing.

In New York Togo gazed at the wonderful skyscrapers, and when asked what he thought of them replied, "They are very tall."

dead, we know not. He knows. That is enough for the oriental. Sometimes they seem better than ours of exhausting superlatives and turning our minds inside out over common-places.

The Power of Personality.

Not every person could, if he would, possess a dynamic or magnetic personality. Some by nature have more pleasing or forceful personalities than others. Those unfortunate in this respect surely should see what they miss in point of influence and ought to try to make up as far as possible for the deficit. Most anyone could be pleasing if he would and affability counts for much in a strong personality. Others think it is not worth while to make themselves likable to their fellows, but that is a great mistake. The world will do a good deal more for the man it likes than for the one it does not like, and the world is not in the habit of forcing its likes on anyone. It is a very cheerful old world, of course, but it wastes little time on the man who spurns its good will.

It is not only the privilege, but the duty of everyone to be as likable as possible. To do so is not necessarily to be patronizing. That never strengthens or helps a personality. How often we hear such expressions as this, even in business: "Oh, I hardly think he is entitled to it, or that I can afford it, but he's such a good fellow I suppose I'll give it to him."

The man with tact, felicity of intercourse, and a measure of common-sense, though he may not possess extraordinary talents intellectually, often does more good for himself and others in the world than his brother of brilliant genius, but forbidding presence. People like him and like to do things for him. They prefer to do things to the other fellow. The power of personality is an indispensable asset in the economy of success, especially if the getting of that success brings one into direct touch with the outside world. Many a public speaker wins, not so much by what he says as by the way he says it. It is the personal touch that gives the effective finish.

The secret caucus must go, declares Mr. Bryan, with the emphasis of reiteration. We were always against the secret caucus, too, whenever it was pulled off by the other fellow.

Now if those British railway men had only been thoroughly up-to-date, they would have called that strike just a few days in advance of the coronation last June.

What Would Have Happened?

New York Post.
 One wonders what would have happened to the Russian navy if the Japanese fleet, instead of being commanded by a "peaceful man from the east," had been commanded by a real fighting man.

Secretive Statesmen.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
 Thirty members of congress decline to tell anyone how old they are, and more than that number of our secretive statesmen would not, for any consideration, tell just how they got there.

Recruiting the Man-Bees.

Buffalo Express.
 The ex-shah of Persia and his followers have suffered a severe defeat and are hurrying for cover. It looks as if the ex-shah were about to become eligible for membership in the Failed-to-Come-Back club.

Mixup in the Family Tree.

Chicago Record-Herald.
 It is reported that John Jacob Astor's son is to marry the older sister of the girl who is to be led to the altar—if an altar that is available can be found—by John Jacob. Now, if the former Mrs. Astor could find it convenient to marry a brother to the girl's situation in the Astor family would be fairly interesting.

General Move for Betterment.

Springfield Republican.
 The strike in England began last spring in the shipping trades and there is more trouble today than ever. It now appears to be a general movement for betterment in wages and hours, and thus far the unions have scored a succession of victories. Improved business conditions give the strikers leverage. They know how to use it, but scarcely with moderation.

IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

Some Comment on the Recent Newport Announcement.
 Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The approaching marriage of a young girl from the purities of so-called fashion-able circles in New York to a "multi-millionaire" (one wears of the epithet) many years her senior provides a theme that the moralist might enlarge upon at considerable length. But the whole sordid transaction speaks eloquently for itself, and seems scarcely to require the deprecatory comment which it has elicited from one end of the country to the other.

It is not the considerable discrepancy of age between the bride-to-be and the prospective groom that makes the judicious marriage in which one of the "contracting parties" is much older than the other. It is not the fact that the man is inordinately rich and the girl but moderately well-to-do that makes one wish that the bans might be forbidden, or that, when the officiating clergyman in the ceremony calls for objection to be made, there might be the dramatic interposition of a protest.

The reason for the prevalent public disgust, voiced in the newspapers and in the conversation upon hotel piazzas, is that a first-class cad, a rascal, a scoundrel, a nationally notorious for flagrant conduct who had seduced his first wife to obtain a divorce (the terms of which forbade him to marry again), has so quickly and easily found a presumably respectable young girl ready to grasp at the glittering lure of his millions.

She cannot forecast a bitter day of disillusionment in the vista before her of palaces and yachts, of pleasure grounds and jewels, of the golden horseshoe at the opera and a position in society. She evidently believes that the wealth of her husband-to-be can purchase immunity from harsh scrutiny, and that those who make public opinion at Newport and elsewhere will enter into a conspiracy of tacit acceptance of the situation, and accord the social pre-eminence to the wife of so large a fortune whatever kind of man goes along with it.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
AUGUST 20.

Thirty Years Ago—

The window frames on the fourth story front of the new opera house have been placed in position.
 Herman Kountze denies the rumor floating around town that an offer had been made to him by the St. Paul & Omaha road for a tract of land of 100 acres, just south of the side track on Sherman avenue.

The city marshal on this Saturday night informed the different saloon keepers that they would have to close up promptly at 12 o'clock and would also be obliged to keep their places closed during Sunday.
 A committee, consisting of Watson B. Smith, Oscar F. Davis, William Fleming, Russell Smith and J. W. Rogers, publish notice to liquor dealers that they will be required to obey the new Salmouch law. The communication concludes: "We make no threats; we simply announce our determination to officially and conscientiously perform the trust which has been given us, and this we shall do with no ill will toward anyone."

It is announced that the wedding of Miss Bertha Isaacs and Mr. Fred McConnell of Salt Lake City will take place on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. A large number of invitations are out for the reception which will follow the ceremony.

Louis Miller, Henry Stier's foreman, met with a somewhat serious accident this evening. While endeavoring to put a mule into the stables it kicked him, fracturing several ribs. It is feared he has received serious internal injuries. Dr. Grossman attended him.

Mr. Lee Overstreet and Miss Pink Overstreet of St. Louis are visiting at the residence of A. A. Sharp.

Twenty Years Ago—

Omaha celebrated the opening of its Grain and Produce exchange, which The Bee referred to as "the inauguration of an important feature in its commercial life." A banquet was held at the Paxton hotel and Elmer M. Benson, president of the Board of Trade, served as toastmaster. The toast, "Nebraska," was responded to by G. M. Hitchcock; Thomas Benton of the State Board of Transportation, and George H. Hastings, attorney general, then spoke; many letters of congratulation were read, among them one from Governor John M. Thayer. Mayor Cushing then responded on "Omaha." John L. Webster, the orator of the occasion, made an address on "Omaha Board of Trade as an Open Bazaar."

Miss Hattie Hackenberg entertained at a progressive hammock party. Among her guests were: Misses Akard, Rugg, Jones, Hake, Thomas, Foley, Messers George B. Dyball, D. Ledwith, C. Miller, C. Hackenberg, W. Varr, Charles Dyball and H. Howell.

Miss Anna S. Dillon, daughter of Dr. William Dillon of Decatur, Ill., recently assistant chief clerk in the office of traffic manager of the Union Pacific, was led to the altar by Charles C. Williams, for the last five years bookkeeper for John A. Creighton. The ceremony took place in Chicago.

Ten Years Ago—

Mrs. John C. Minor and Mrs. George Kennedy were guests of Mrs. George Barker while enroute to the Pacific coast.

Fire destroyed 1,000 feet of freight sheds and other property at the Union Pacific Transfer in Council Bluffs valued at \$30,000. General Manager Ed Dickinson and Superintendent R. W. Baxter were early on the scene and aided in directing the fire fighters.

President Carr being absent, Councilman Mount presided at the city council meeting, which had little business to transact. The German-American Republican club held a large meeting at Germania hall and mapped out plans for the campaign, re-electing these officers as a prelude: President, R. O. Fink; vice president, Dr. H. G. Wieser; secretary, Max Federman; treasurer, H. Rhode. Dr. Wieser was endorsed for coroner and Judge Altstadt for justice of the peace.

Walter Uplik, 22 years of age, employed as yardman at the Schiltz hotel, committed suicide with gas.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cudahy and son were the guests of Mrs. Cudahy's parents, General and Mrs. Cowin.

Andrew Anderson was thrown out of his buggy and seriously hurt.

People and Events

The abandoned "B" has been recovered and officially tacked onto Pittsburgh. The final course of the letter affords a seat for tarnished dignity.

Owing to long disuse the weather man may require a formal introduction to the words "showers" and "cooler" before putting the rusty logographs to use.

The report of the attack on Admiral Togo in Boston is partially shy on details. An eager world wonders whether codfish balls or beans, or both, laid him up for repairs temporarily.

Reports of hot weather in the Berlin sea and the melting of the ice crop in that section will be useful in boosting the price of ice nine months hence. It is as sound as any excuse in this year's crop.

The threatened death of the osteopaths and allopaths in Chicago is all off. From some unknown source, absent treatment was applied to the bellicose medicals, the fight fever subsided and both sides retreated to their patients with physical charms unmarred by pill or thimble.

Justice Jimmy Reid, manager of an Indiana Grange, ordered a batting record of 37 couples, cheerily offers to hitch Old Astor to his youthful bride without price other than the bridal kiss. "John Jacob has nothing on me for looks," remarks the marrying squire, "and he isn't a spring chicken by any means."

The readiness of women to make sacrifices for those they love rings down the ages in song and story. But who is the modern pennan capable of doing justice to the heroism of New York suffragists who have, for the holy cause, mortified the spirit by abstaining from chewing gum, soda and sweets for a whole week?

There is no recall for outraged justice. Twelve thousand depositors in a San Francisco financial institution were stripped clean of all their savings. Men and women were pauperized, some driven to the almshouse and to suicides' graves. The sum total of punishment meted out for the theft of millions did not equal three days, just long enough to get action from appeal courts. One of the two embezzlers is now in the millionaire class in southern California, the other is living luxuriously in New York.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A Wisconsin clergyman has refused the \$5 offered him for opening the state senate with prayer. More money has been made in legislatures by opening them with "jack pots."

Houston Post: A St. Louis minister has written a song beginning, "Oh, let me kiss those ruby lips of thine." It is a warm, beautiful, apostrophic burst of minstrelsy, but the devilish newspapers in St. Louis are saying the brother has a wife and four children.

Brooklyn Eagle: There are just as many ministers looking for the advertising they would get by marrying a divorced man as there are ministers who seek advertising by denouncing the same man. "You can buy anything you want in New York," is still true.

New York Tribune: Ministers who serve merely for the sake of salary are not much esteemed and do not deserve to be, but there will be sympathy with the clergyman who resented the fact that his salary was left unpaid while the church spent \$1,000 on a picnic.

Springfield Republican: Four Protestant Episcopal bishops show that they are not afraid of \$200,000,000 by denouncing the coming marriage of a certain rich man, who was forbidden to marry by the New York courts. Bishop Doane of Albany condemns it as a "positive outrage against public decency."

BILLION DOLLAR MEN.

Her Annual Output Makes Everybody Take Notice.

Philadelphia Press.
 Hurrah for the American hen! Let the white-headed eagle proudly spread his wings as the unchallenged bird of freedom; let the pompous turkey strut and gobble with tail outspread as Thanksgiving approaches; but let the humble barnyard fowl ascend the throne as the rightful queen of the feathered tribes.